

Partly cloudy today; Saturday probably fair; light to fresh southerly winds.

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FRANCE AND AMERICA KNIT IN CLOSER BONDS OF AMITY

Rochambeau Delegation, Here for Tomorrow's Unveiling Ceremony, Royally Entertained

GUESTS AT WHITE HOUSE DINNER

Mission From Sister Republic Visits the Tomb of Washington.

CEREMONIES ON SATURDAY

Cardinal Gibbons, General Miles, and Admiral Dewey Meet Foreign Visitors at Executive Mansion—Two Nations Exchange Courtesies and Toast One Another.

The red, white and blue in two forms—the tricolor of France and the Stars and Stripes of the United States—overhung the white mantel board in the East Room of the White House last night, where President Roosevelt had as his guests the members of the French mission sent to this country to attend the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue on Saturday.

The blunt notes of English answered the soft tones of French in exchange of the sentiments of good will, accentuated by the advent of the distinguished men of Europe's great republic.

Toasts for the Presidents.

The French Ambassador proposed the toast "The President of the United States," and in return President Roosevelt gave the toast, "The President of France." A little later glasses clinked again to the toast of "Our Visitors," proposed by Secretary Hay, and to which General Brugere made response.

As the dinner attended by Prince Henry three months ago at the White House was one to be lettered large in history, so will the occasion of last night stand for itself a conspicuous place in the annals of the nation's growth and ascent to the place where it receives the admiration of the powers of the world.

Covers for Sixty-five.

There were covers laid for sixty-five at a long, crescent-shaped table. Silver candelabra studded the center, and flowers were strewn loosely the whole length. There was no elaborate menu card. The name cards were stamped with the White House monogram. As usual at functions of a state nature where a delegation from abroad is present, there were far fewer women than men.

The East Room was fragrantly beautiful in its characteristic floral adornment. Smiles covered the mantels, mirrors, ceilings and columns. Hundreds of minute electric lights of all colors skillfully hidden in the vase shimmered like stars.

Behind and above the President, who sat at the middle of the outer curve of the table, were hung two large flags—one the tricolor of France and the other the Stars and Stripes of the United States.

Miss Roosevelt Present.

The Count Rochambeau was seated at the left of the President, and upon his right was Mme. Cambon. Farther on at President Roosevelt's left were Ambassador Cambon, Secretary Wilson, M. Croiset, the dean of the faculty of letters of Paris; Secretary Root, M. Guillemin and Senator Morgan, while farther on, at his left, were General Brugere, Madame de Margerie, Countess Rochambeau, and Miss Carow. Miss Alice Roosevelt was seated with the Countess de Lafayette at the opposite side of the table.

The French contingent arrived at the White House in a procession of carriages promptly at 5 o'clock, all the officers attired in full dress uniform. They were escorted by mounted police. Quite a large crowd of people gathered at the entrance of the Arlington Hotel to watch them depart for the Executive Mansion. The guests began to leave about 10:30 o'clock, and were practically all gone a half hour later. The officers of the mission took their departure with the orchestra in the corridor playing "The Marseillaise." The list of guests follows:

Distinguished Guests.
President Roosevelt.
Secretary Hay.
Secretary and Mrs. Root.
Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne.
Secretary Moody.
Secretary and Mrs. Wilson.
Miss Roosevelt.
Miss Carow.
Secretary Cortelyou.
Ambassador and Mme. Cambon.
Col. T. A. Bingham.
The French ambassador and Mrs. Cambon.
General Brugere.
Vice Admiral Ernest Fournier.
Count de Rochambeau.
Countess de Rochambeau.
Count Paul de Sahune de Lafayette.
Brig. Gen. Ferdinand de Chalender.
Captain de Burg.
Lieut. Col. Paul Meaux Saint Marc.
Mr. Le G. Gue.
Mr. and Mrs. De Marquerie.
Mr. Jean Guillemin.

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French Mission Arrives and Is Greeted by President Roosevelt.

The first day of the international exchange of courtesies between France and the United States which will culminate in the unveiling on Saturday of the statue of the Count Rochambeau in Lafayette Park, was successful in the highest sense of the word. The manner in which the distinguished members of the French mission, sent by that government to attend the unveiling, were received, and the ardor with which they returned the greeting demonstrated the undiminished fraternal feeling between the two Republics.

The officers of the mission who arrived on the Gaulois at Annapolis were received at the Pennsylvania Railroad station and escorted to the White House, there joining the Count Rochambeau and the other members. Standing in the East Room, assisted by his daughter and members of his Cabinet, President Roosevelt extended personal greetings in French. From the White House a flying trip was made to the State, War, and Navy Departments, to the foreign embassies and legations, and to the Washington Navy Yard.

Aboard the President's yacht Sylph the mission then went to Mount Vernon, where the Count Rochambeau planted a maple tree and laid a wreath at the tomb of Washington.

The day's happenings closed with a dinner given by the President in the East Room of the White House, where toasts for the Presidents and the armies and navies of the two Republics were exchanged.

President Roosevelt will go to Annapolis this morning, there to be the guest of the mission at luncheon aboard the Gaulois. The unveiling of the statue will take place tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

OWNERS REJECT LATEST DEMANDS

Refuse to Grant Shorter Hours to Firemen in the Mines.

TWO CENTRAL DANGER POINTS

Operation of the Washeries and the Manning of the Pumps, in Case the Firemen Walk Out, Likely to Cause Clashes of Serious Nature.

WILKESBARRE, May 22.—The conference of district presidents and district executive boards of the Mine Workers' Union closed today and adjourned sine die. Its members have gone to their homes. Mr. Mitchell, president of the national organization, is closing up his business here preparatory to a short visit to his home. He expects to leave for the West on Saturday afternoon.

"I will do what I have to do there," he said today, "as quickly as possible. It should not take me long. I think I will be back here by the last of next week."

There was no statement made by Mr. Mitchell today as to what the conference did at its last session. It is reported that they discussed the question of calling the district miners, but it is only report. The plan adopted by Mr. Mitchell is to make a formal statement or else to say nothing. Nobody else will talk.

Regarded as Reasonable.

As regards the calling out of the firemen, engineers and pumpmen, unless they are granted an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay, the attitude of Mr. Mitchell is that he does not expect any trouble. He says that the demand is so entirely reasonable that he cannot conceive of the operators refusing to accept it. On the other hand the operators regard it as so preposterous that not one of them dreams of accepting it.

Furthermore, it may be said the belief in general is that the mine operators will accept nothing that Mr. Mitchell demands. The pivotal issue in this great fight is precisely that very thing, that the operators will not recognize Mr. Mitchell, will not treat with him, will have nothing whatever to do with him or his union. On June 2, therefore, the date on which the operators, by the mine workers' ultimatum, must either give their engineers, firemen, and pumpmen an eight-hour day or see them quit, trouble may be expected.

Will Man the Pumps.

If these men quit, the pumps will be manned where it is necessary to save great damage to the mines. If an attempt is made by the strikers to prevent the operators from thus protecting their properties, that attempt will be sternly resisted.

There are, in fact, two danger points now in sight. One is this matter of the pumping, and the other in the working of the washeries. Up to the present time, wherever raids have been made upon washeries, a conflict has been avoided by the operators making no defense, and stopping work at the first appearance of the mob. Whether they will continue in that mood remains to be seen.

Out of the great calm hangs it is possible to wash out 300 or more tons of small size coal in a day. At the present price of coal there is here a chance to make a good deal of money. Many of the culm heaps are let out to contractors, and the temptation to work them is

strong. Should they undertake it there is sure to be trouble. Conflicts of this kind may break out at any moment.

Busses and Clerks Trained.

Some of the larger coal companies have included in their preparations to meet this strike the training of their busses and clerks in the firing and manning of their pumps and engines, and in handling the pumps. These companies will call in outside labor.

If their employees are interfered with in running this machinery there will be trouble. In the same way, where fuel for the pump engines is obtained from a washery, that washery will be run the extent necessary to obtain fuel. It is the policy of the operators, apparently, to do only such work as will protect their property.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company has issued an order that miners shall be permitted to pick coal from the culm heaps for their own use as heretofore. The custom has been to allow miners to gather such coal from the heaps as they could carry away in bags or otherwise on their shoulders, but not to let them load wagons, for then they sell it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS NEW CREED

Opposition to Committee's Work Jeered.

Revision of the Westminster Confession Carries the Day—Only One Speaker Against the Project.

NEW YORK, May 22.—With but one or two voices raised in futile protest the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church today adopted the report of its creed revision committee. Men of the highest standing in the Presbyterian ministry, and of all shades of opinion as to the advisability of revision heretofore, rose and blessed the name of the revision committee and crowned its work with praises.

At every added outburst of oratorical enthusiasm the assembly broke into rapturous applause. It was altogether intolerant of any opposition to its will to settle, once for all, the wearisome quarrel which has made the church the target of derision from other denominations for more than ten years.

One man, however, rose in his place and, in a voice shaking with emotion, tried to express his regret for what the assembly was doing and to sound a warning against tampering with the creed set forth by the fathers. This man was the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Florida. He was interrupted, he was growled down, he was jeered. The moderator joined in the general levity with which Dr. Bailey's words treated:

"The years will show, fathers and brethren," cried the proctor, "what is to come of this thing you are doing today. This is the beginning of the end."

There was an outburst of laughter. At the close of it Dr. Van Dyke, smiling broadly, said, addressing the assembly: "Well, are you ready for the end?"

There was another burst of laughter and then the question of adopting the Brief Statement was put to a vote. The one voice was raised against it.

Mail Steamer Suddenly Sinks.

OSTEND, May 22.—The mail steamship Princess Josephine, which has been undergoing repairs at this port, sank suddenly today. No one was injured.

THREE AT THE HEAD OF TAMMANY HALL

Executive Committee Selects Advisory Body.

MURPHY CHIEF REAGENT

Action Believed to Mean That Mr. Croker Will Return and Endeavor to Take Up Reins of Power—To Meet on Tuesday and Map Out Campaign.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Tammany executive committee this morning voted unanimously to recommend the abolishing of the financial committee, and voted 28 to 5 to appoint an advisory committee of three district leaders who will report to the executive committee from time to time. His advisory committee consists of Charles F. Murphy, leader of the Eighteenth district, chairman; Daniel F. McMahon, chairman of the executive committee and leader of the Seventeenth district, and President Louis Haffen, of the Bronx, leader of the Thirty-fourth assembly district.

Against One-Man Power.

The plan advocated by John F. Carroll that the executive committee should constitute a committee of thirty-seven to lead the organization was rejected, but while Mr. Carroll was defeated in this the Sullivan-Croker people in the committee did not feel strong enough to make Mr. Murphy the sole leader. They found it impossible to convince enough of the executive committee that this would be a good thing.

Mr. Carroll has fought for the abolition of one-man power, and his friends said today that, considering the nearness of Mr. Croker, and the active part that he has taken in the campaign, Carroll had done pretty well.

Mr. Carroll was commonly reported, was anxious to have the finance committee continued. One of the chief reasons that impelled the executive committee to recommend its abolition was that abolishing it would put Andrew Freedman out of power.

Regarded as Makeshift.

It is the hope of Mr. Murphy's friends that he will grow to be the leader of the organization. On the other hand, the members of the executive committee regard the plan that has been adopted as only a makeshift, and that the time will come, possibly not before the September primaries, when the advisory committee will go by the board and there will be another new deal.

All of the leaders agree that Mr. Croker could come back to this country today and with only a little difficulty obtain control of the executive committee again. But many of them declare that he is growing weaker day by day, and that there may come a time when any attempt on his part to regain control would result in a defeat for him or else in such a split in the party that the leadership would be worthless.

Head Regent Murphy said after the meeting today that the committee would hold a meeting on Tuesday morning at Tammany Hall, at which a plan of action will be mapped out. Mr. Murphy said that he thought some member of the three would be at the hall every day to take care of the business of the organization. Of his policies or plans he would not speak, further than to say: "Tammany is going to get into shape quickly in the next campaign, and the first step toward that end will be taken at once. I am going to Atlantic City today, and I shall stay there until next Tuesday. I have no statement to make and no plans to discuss."

OWNERSHIP OF MONEY ONCE OWNED BY NEELY

Postoffice to Determine a Delicate Question.

Cannot Be Identified as Embezzled Funds—Cuba Unable to Claim It—Neely May Make Demand.

The Postoffice Department may soon be called upon to pass upon the question as to who owns the \$6,000 taken from C. W. F. Neely, who was recently convicted in Cuba on a charge of embezzling postal funds. This money is now in the custody of the War Department.

When taken from Neely at the time of his arrest in this country it was turned over to the Postoffice Department, but just before the trial of Neely General Wood asked that it be sent to Havana to be used as evidence against the accused official. This was done.

Tuesday a small express package was delivered to Secretary Root which contained the money. It had been sent to the War Department by General Wood just before his departure from Cuba for the United States. Secretary Root yesterday notified the Postmaster General of its return to this country and requested that he make arrangements to take charge of it.

While there is little doubt in the minds of the officials that this money represents part of the embezzled funds, there is no means of identifying it as such, and it is believed that the Cuban government cannot, therefore, make any claim for it. On the other hand, it is said that unless it is identified as part of the postal funds its ownership rests in Neely, who may make a claim for it. Meanwhile it will remain in the possession of the Postoffice Department.

CIVIC PARADE IN HAVANA.

Festivities in New Republic's Honor Brought to a Close.

HAVANA, May 22.—There was a civic procession this afternoon which marched through the principal streets of the city. In it were the firemen, with bands, and cars bearing allegorical representations of Cuba, and others representing scenes in the island.

One float, which was drawn by mules, contained seven girls, six of whom represented the provinces and the other Cuba. Another car bore a representation of Morro Castle and the lighthouse thereon. On this float Cuba was represented by a reclining girl, over whom stood another young girl representing the angel of peace.

Tonight an official banquet was given by the ayuntamiento to President Palma, the officers of the government and the foreign consuls.

Dances were held for 240 guests. The festivities attendant upon the establishment of the new republic ended this evening.

FIRST TREATY UNDER THE HAGUE AGREEMENT

United States and Mexico Agree to Submit Paris Fund Dispute to a Board of Arbitrators Composed of Representatives to Peace Convention.

A treaty of unusual interest was signed at the State Department yesterday afternoon by Secretary Hay in behalf of the United States, and Ambassador Aspruy in behalf of Mexico. It is the first treaty contracted under the international peace arrangement of The Hague, and provides for the settlement by arbitration of what is known as the Paris fund dispute.

Under the terms of the treaty, the United States Government is to name an arbitrator one of its representatives in The Hague tribunal, and Mexico is to select an arbitrator from among its representatives in that body, while a third arbitrator or umpire is to be chosen by the two governments from among the list of members of the permanent tribunal.

The arbitrators are not named in the treaty. The Paris fund was established when the present State of California was part of the territory of Mexico, for the purpose of supporting Roman Catholic missions in California and Lower California. After the Mexican war, the government of Mexico took charge of the fund under agreement to pay 6 per cent annually.

In 1865, when about \$1,000,000 interest remained undistributed, the Catholic Church authorities of the diocese of California asked the United States Government to secure their quota from the government of Mexico.

As a result of negotiations the matter of distribution was left to a claims commission, which ordered a distribution. Since then the interest has crawled up to another \$1,000,000, and the treaty signed yesterday provides for its division among the church authorities of California and Mexico.

Much gratification has been expressed in official circles here that this Government has led the way, with the cooperation of Mexico, in making The Hague tribunal of practical benefit in settling disputes between nations.

The treaty does not require the approval of the United States, but must be ratified by the Mexican Congress, which is now in session. An effort will be made to have the Mexican national legislature take action at an early day so that the case may go before The Hague tribunal in September.

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TEXAS MOB BURNS NEGRO AT THE STAKE

F. K. LANDIS NOMINATED.

Brother of Ninth Indiana District Representative Chosen in Eleventh.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—The Eleventh district convention, which met at Wabash yesterday afternoon, adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning, after 300 ballots had been cast without making a nomination. Representative Steele led on every ballot, but lacked seventeen votes of having a majority when the convention adjourned.

The balloting was resumed this morning at 11 o'clock, and Frederick K. Landis, a brother of Charles B. Landis, of the Ninth district, was nominated on the 1,012th ballot.

Crowds Gathered at Hallville to Put Criminal to Death.

RAILWAY TRAINS ARE SEIZED

Second Lynching May Follow if Man Wanted Can Be Found.

CONFESSION OF GUILT MADE

Doomed Prisoner Declares That Companion Inspired His Act—Man-Hunt Had Been in Progress Since Sunday—Caught Fifty Miles Away.

DALLAS, Tex., May 22.—Dudley Morgan, a negro, was burned at the stake near Hallville, one hundred miles east of Dallas, this afternoon for assaulting on Saturday last Mrs. McKee, the wife of a section foreman on the Texas Pacific Railway.

The McKee house was robbed and among the things taken were a number of marked silver dollars. They were described by the McKee family to the pursuers of the criminal.

Man Hunt Kept Up.

Ever since the crime a man hunt has been kept up, joined in by farmers, merchants, railroad men, and others, who used bloodhounds in the chase. Morgan was captured near Mount Pleasant in northeastern Texas before daylight this morning by a large posse, who at once started back to the village of Lansing, fifty miles distant, where the McKee family lived.

News of the capture spread and by noon special trains, made up and taken possession of by the mob, were run on the Texas and Pacific road, picking up crowds at Marshall, Longview, Hallville, and Lansing, until 4,000 men, nearly all armed with guns, were assembled at the place selected for the burning.

Identified at Lansing.

Morgan was identified at Lansing as the negro who committed the assault. The marked silver dollars were found in his pockets. He then confessed his crime and members of the crowd selected for the work bound him with chains to a railroad rail placed upright in the center of a large open field. After being bound Morgan made this statement:

"Tell my wife good-by, and tell her how I went. Tell her I was guilty of the charge, and it all occurred on account of Whaley Hurd. He persuaded me to do it, and said he would do the same thing. We planned it at the section house before Saturday."

Whaley Hurd is a negro whom the mob strung up to force from him a confession on Sunday last, but who was not lynched, as the mob was not satisfied of his guilt. He and Morgan exchanged clothes after the crime on Saturday.

The Match Applied.

When Morgan's confession had been heard the mob piled dry brush, dry wood, grass, straw, and other materials around him, poured oil over it and over him and then applied matches. For fifteen minutes the burning man writhed and screamed and then became silent. The body burned for more than an hour and was nearly all consumed. The officers of the law were powerless against the mob, and there was no time to call out the militia.

A mob is searching for Whaley Hurd, and another burning is almost sure to take place.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION RESUMES SESSIONS

New Instrument Likely to Be Claimed, and Not Submitted to Popular Vote.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—The Virginia constitutional convention resumed work today after six weeks' recess. The members came back fresh from the people and the indications all point to proclaiming the new instrument without submitting it to a popular vote.

Senator Daniel presented a plan of procedure to at once settle this question before the final revision is gone into and May 29 was set as the day on which the vote shall be taken. The plan of procedure itself almost insures the proclaiming of the instrument.

Few changes are expected in the constitution as completed previous to the recess.

SIR JULIAN IMPROVING.

Ambassador's Condition Satisfactory to Attending Physicians.

"A slight improvement was noted in the condition of Lord Pauncefote today, and he has been resting quietly. His condition is satisfactory," was the bulletin issued at the British embassy about 7 o'clock last night. It was stated that the patient had passed a very satisfactory day, and that the hopes of his recovery were being materialized.

He is able to take nourishment, and for two days he has been partaking of solid food. Mrs. Jung and Osher, the attending physicians, are very much gratified over their patient's general improvement.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)